

**To:** dwaz@fastq.com[dwaz@fastq.com]  
**Cc:** Lawrence, Kathryn[Lawrence.Kathryn@epa.gov]  
**From:** Wesling, Mary  
**Sent:** Tue 11/10/2015 3:23:13 PM  
**Subject:** Re: heads up on ammonia issue

Steve,

Forwarding this to Kay Lawrence. Re: my last email, I am retiring and Kay will be your contact.

Mary

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**From:** Don't Waste Arizona <dwaz@fastq.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, November 5, 2015 4:10 PM  
**To:** Wesling, Mary  
**Subject:** heads up on ammonia issue

Dan Roe suggested I give you a heads up.

We are about to send a follow up to the last letter to EPA Region 9 about Hickman's Egg Ranch. It involves ammonia and our concerns about children at the Arlington Elementary School.

The ATSDR data on its website about ammonia and ammonia's health hazards shows that if a person can smell ammonia, which has an odor threshold of 5 ppm, then that person is at risk. An MRL (Minimal Risk Level) of 1.7 ppm has been derived for acute-duration inhalation exposure (14 days or less) to ammonia. **An MRL of 0.1 ppm has been derived for chronic-duration inhalation exposure (365 days or more) to ammonia.** The ammonia odor at Arlington School that evening was very high and very irritating to human respiratory systems. ATSDR also insists that children are disproportionately affected by chemical exposures. In emergency response situations involving ammonia, 300ppm is the IDLH (Immediate Danger to Life and Health) standard, so air monitoring should be conducted especially at night to ensure this is not exceeded. With seasonal temperature inversions that trap air pollution near the ground, there could also be a dangerous condition.

Emergency response planning has responders evacuating or sheltering civilians at risk until the air clears and levels of chemicals aren't hazardous. This scenario is a new one.

Thanks,

Steve Brittle